



Report Writing



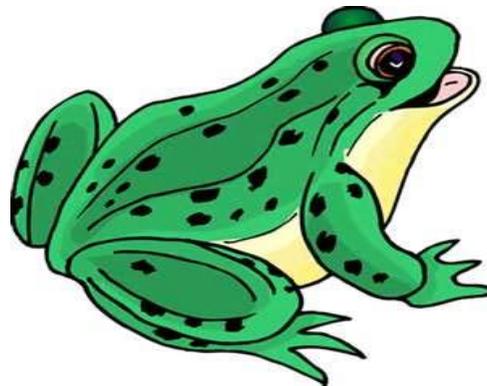
Frogs

Level 1

I guess frogs are good. They have big bulging eyes and they jump. Frogs are covered with wet skin or they die. Frogs live in trees or in water or in burrows. Frogs croak. The male ones croak really loud but the females don't. They can be big or little. The End

Level 2

Frogs are slippery and slimy. They can jump a long way. They croak. They have wet skin. They hid sometimes. Their eyes are very big and I know some people who are scared of them. I am not scared of them. I think they are very cute. That's what I think!!!



Level 3

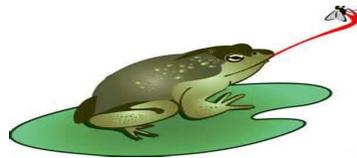
The frog is a small amphibious animal. Amphibians spend part of their life and land and part as a land animal.

Frogs have large back legs, short front legs and a flattish body with no neck. Most frogs have a sticky tongue that is attached to the front of the mouth. When they want food, (like insects) they can flip the tongue out.

Frogs have thin wet skin with no hair. Some frogs change colour and can be camouflaged from their enemies.

Frogs lay eggs, in jelly, and these hatch into tadpoles. Tadpoles change gradually into frogs. This is call metamorphosis.

Frogs are useful to humans because frogs eat insects.



Level 4

Frogs are animals. They live in water. They eat insects. They can be small (1 Centimetre) or big (30 centimetres). Frogs and toads are different. Frogs are in a lot of magic stories.

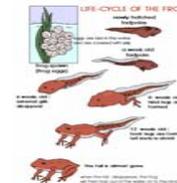
Frogs can jump a long way.

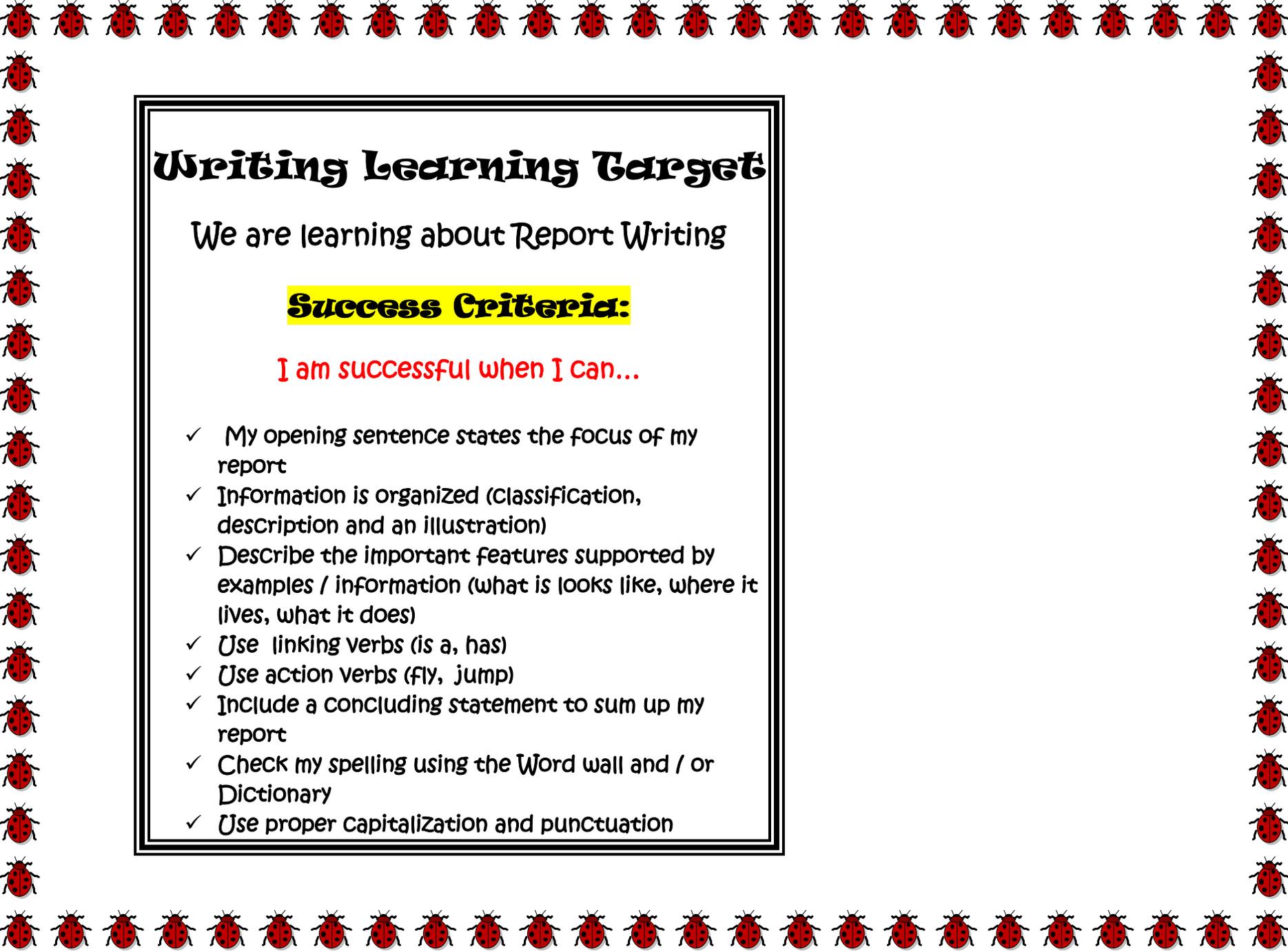
Frogs can lay eggs and these eggs can float in the water and then they can turn into tadpoles and they get legs and then they are frogs.

Frogs have to keep their skin wet or they die. Some people eat frogs legs but I wouldn't.

What I like about frogs is their eyes. They are big and round and sticky-out.

Frogs and toads are a bit the same and a bit different. Frogs are good because they eat insects. Toads have warts. The only toads in Australia are Cane toads.



A decorative border of red ladybugs with black spots and black outlines surrounds the central text. The ladybugs are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with one row at the top, one at the bottom, and vertical columns on the left and right sides.

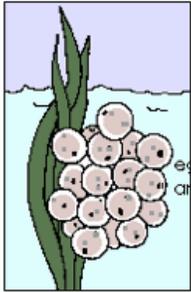
Writing Learning Target

We are learning about Report Writing

Success Criteria:

I am successful when I can...

- ✓ My opening sentence states the focus of my report
- ✓ Information is organized (classification, description and an illustration)
- ✓ Describe the important features supported by examples / information (what it looks like, where it lives, what it does)
- ✓ Use linking verbs (is a, has)
- ✓ Use action verbs (fly, jump)
- ✓ Include a concluding statement to sum up my report
- ✓ Check my spelling using the Word wall and / or Dictionary
- ✓ Use proper capitalization and punctuation



frog spawn (frog eggs)

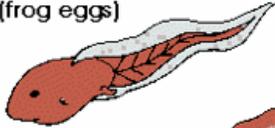
LIFE-CYCLE OF THE FROG

newly hatched tadpoles

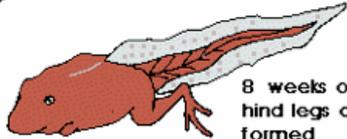


eggs are laid in the water and are covered with jelly

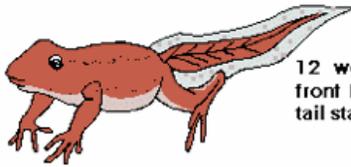
a week old tadpole



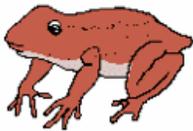
6 weeks old : external gills disappear



8 weeks old : hind legs are formed



12 weeks old : front legs are formed tail starts to shrink



the tail is almost gone

when the tail disappears, the frog will then hop out of the water on to the land

Writing a Research Report

- 1 Find a Topic**
 - Think of an interesting topic
 - Brainstorm questions about the topic
 - Group similar questions together
- 2 Look for Sources**
 - Gather information (libraries, Internet, etc.)
 - Take notes
 - Record your sources for the bibliography
 - Avoid plagiarism
- 3 Organize Your Ideas**
 - Use a writing web to sort ideas
 - Use note cards; organize by main ideas
 - Write an outline
- 4 Write a First Draft**
 - Create an interesting introduction
 - Build paragraphs to support main ideas
 - Summarize with a conclusion
 - Reference sources in a bibliography
- 5 Proofread and Revise**
 - Check for spelling and grammar errors
 - Have a friend check for errors, too
 - Correct mistakes and rewrite